Message Text

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 01 OECD P 05774 01 OF 03 061657Z

53

ACTION OES-05

INFO OCT-01 EUR-12 ISO-00 IO-10 EA-10 SS-15 SP-02 L-02

H-02 NSC-05 COME-00 EB-07 CIAE-00 DODE-00 INR-07

NSAE-00 PA-02 USIA-15 PRS-01 NSF-02 OMB-01 TRSE-00

FEAE-00 AGR-10 (ISO) W

----- 05597

----- 05

FM USMISSION OECD PARIS
TO SECSTATE WASH DC PRIORITY 5768

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 03 OECD PARIS 05774

E.O.11652:N/A

TAGS: TGEN, OECD

P 061616Z MAR 75

SUBJECT: PROPOSED MEETING OF OECD MINISTERS OF SCIENCE JUNE 24-25, 1975.

1. FOLLOWING IS COMPLETE TEXT OF DRAFT ANNOTATED AGENDA FOR SUBJECT MEETING:

"AT THE JANUARY MEETING OF THE CSTP AGREED TO THE PREPARATION OF A DRAFT ANNOTATED AGENDA. THIS DOCUMENT CAN BE CONSIDERED AS EITHER AN EXPRESSION ON THE 6 MAJOR ISSUES OR A SUMMARY OF THE ISSUES PAPER SPT(75)2 (1ST REVISION). THIS DOCUMENT IS PRESENTED TO STIMULATE DISCUSSION, TO PROVIDE A KEY TO THE AVAILABLE DOCUMENTATION AND TO HOPEFULLY LEAD TO CONVERGENCE ON CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY MINISTERS.

INTRODUCTION:

THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE 1971 MEETING OF MINISTERS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF THE EXISTING SITUATION IN MID-DECADE. CHANGES TO THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCENE IN THE PAST FEW YEARS HAVE UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 02 OECD P 05774 01 OF 03 061657Z

FAR EXCEEDED THE PROJECTIONS EXISTING IN THE EARLY

1970S IN BOTH DEGREE AND NATURE. THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF ISSUES AND THE COMPLEXITY OF THE
SITUATION NOW PRESENT MAJOR OBSTACLES TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF BOTH PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS.
WITH THIS AS A BACKGROUND, THE MINISTERS OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY OF OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES ARE MEETING FOR
THE 5TH TIME IN JUNE OF 1975. THE DISCUSSION AT THIS
MEETING WILL ENABLE MINISTERS TO ARRIVE AT CONCLUSIONS
RELATED TO THE MANY ASPECTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
APPLICABLE TO THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF OECD MEMBER
COUNTRIES IN SPECIFIC AND THE WORLD IN GENERAL.

THE THEME FOR THE MEETING, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF COMPLEX PROBLEMS, REPRESENTS A CONSENSUS ON THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT SITUATION FACING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MINISTERS. IN PREPARING FOR THE DISCUSSIONS, THE MINISTERS HAVE CHOSEN A SET OF SIX MORE SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION AS GUIDELINES FOR THE DISCUSSIONS.

I. THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN POLICY-MAKING: WINCE THE EMERGENCE OF SCIENCE POLICY AS A DEFINED ELEMENT OF THE POLICY PROCESS, GOVERNMENTS HAVE TRIED VARIOUS ARRANGEMENTS TO INCORPORATE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INTO THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS. FROM PRESENT STUDIES MINISTERS SHOULD NOW HAVE A BASIS FOR COMPARISON OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS FROM WHICH TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCIENCE POLICY BODIES IN OVERALL GOVERNMENT POLICY-MAKING. IN ADDITION, THE SCIENCE MINISTERS ARE NOW BEGINNING TO COMPREHEND THE IMPORTANCE AND THE NEED FOR EFFECTIVELY INCORPORATING MID- AND LONG-TERM PROSPECTIVES INTO THE POLICY PROCESS. AS THE NEED FOR THIS PROSPECTIVE IS EMERGING, IT CREATES A NEW REQUIREMENT FOR INTERRELATING NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL VIEWPOINTS. THIS LAST FACTOR OPENS UP A POTENTIAL FOR NEW, OPERATIONAL, ACTIVITIES BETWEEN OECD AND CAPITALS, IN TERMS OF A MUTUALLY BENE-FICIAL PROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS FUNCTION. THIS INDICATES A SOLID BASIS FOR A MORE DEFINED AND COMPREHENSIVE OECD POLICY RESEARCH ACTIVITY OF INTEREST TO MINISTERS. II. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE RESEARCH SYSTEM: THE UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 03 OECD P 05774 01 OF 03 061657Z

MINISTERS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ALL FACE COMMON PROBLEMS OF EITHER ALLOCATING OR INTERPRETING THE ADEQUACY OF THEIR NATIONS' R & D RESOURCES. THE MOST RECENT TRENDS ON THIS ARE DRAWN FROM INCOMPLETE DATA; HOWEVER, THESE DATA DO INDICATE A VERY COMMON TENDENCY BY OECD COUNTRIES IN REDUCING THE PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL BUDGETS ALLOCATED TO R & D. IN THIS DECLINING ENVIRONMENT, THE MINISTERS ARE ALSO CONFRONTED WITH

CONFLICTING GOALS ARISING IN PART FROM THE NEED TO PERCEIVE A COMPLEX SYSTEM OF RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AS WELL AS TO DEMONSTRATE SHORT TERM RELEVANCY OF RESULTS. MINISTERS ARE FACED DAILY WITH THIS AND OTHER CONFLICTING GOALS. IN THIS COMPLEX ENVIRONMENT, HOW CAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MINISTERS BEST MANAGE THE R AND D EXPENDITURES OF THEIR GOVERNMENTS TO ENSURE A

UNCLASSIFIED

NNN

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 01 OECD P 05774 02 OF 03 061646Z

53

ACTION OES-05

INFO OCT-01 EUR-12 ISO-00 IO-10 EA-10 SS-15 SP-02 L-02

H-02 NSC-05 COME-00 EB-07 CIAE-00 DODE-00 INR-07

NSAE-00 PA-02 USIA-15 PRS-01 NSF-02 OMB-01 TRSE-00

FEAE-00 AGR-10 (ISO)W

----- 055908

P 061616Z MAR 75 FM USMISSION OECD PARIS TO SECSTATE WASH DC PRIORITY 5769

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 03 OECD PARIS 05774

BASIS FOR THE FUTURE WELFARE OF THEIR SOCIETY.

III. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY: WHEN DISCUSSING
THE TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS WITHIN MODERN SOCIETY, IT IS
IMPOSSIBLE FOR MINISTERS TO OVERLOOK THE PRESENT
UNSATISFIED NEEDS OF SOCIETY. THE RAPID GROWTH OF
OECD COUNTRIES HAS BEEN BUILT UPON AN INDUSTRIAL FRAMEWORK GROWING OUT OF A DYNAMIC TECHNOLOGICAL BASE. IN THE
PAST 4 YEARS, INCREASINGLY, THE SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THIS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE,
HAVE BEEN HELD UP TO MINISTERS BY INCREASINGLY EFFECTIVE
BODIES, BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF GOVERNMENTS.
PAST GOVERNMENT INVESTMENTS POTENTIALLY PROVIDE A
BROAD BASE OF INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE ISSUES

PRESENTLY UNDER DISCUSSION. QUITE OFTEN THIS BASE OF INFORMATION IS UNDER-UTILIZED AND IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT GOVERNMENTS SEEK NEW MEANS OF MORE EFFECTIVELY COMMUNICATING THIS INFORMATION TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

A BROADER CONCEPT OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT HAS EMERGED SINCE THE LAST SCIENCE MINISTERIAL. THE NEW REQUIREMENTS IN BOTH SCOPE AND FUNCTION REQUIRE A REAPPRAISAL OF THE OLDER CONCEPT.

FINALLY, THE SCIENTIFIC PROCESS HAS TO COME TO

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 02 OECD P 05774 02 OF 03 061646Z

PREVENTIVE FUNCTIONS.

RECOGNIZE THE NEED FOR A MORE EFFECTIVE PROCESS OF UNDERSTANDING THE NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS OF SOCIETY. THIS UNDERSTANDING IS PRESENTLY INHIBITED BY A DIVISION WITHIN SCIENCE ITSELF BETWEEN THE NATURAL AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. THIS UNFORTUNATE DIMSION MUST BE RESOLVED BEFORE STABLE GOALS CAN BE ACHIEVED AND BEFORE GOVERNMENTS CAN MOVE WITH CERTAINTY TOWARDS FULFILLING THE DEMANDS OF SOCIETY.

IV. THE NEED FOR PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT: BOTH THE RATE AND NATURE OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE HAVE LED TO INCREASING PUBLIC MISGIVINGS. THESE MISGIVINGS STEM FROM A GROWING AWARENESS OF THE UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF THE BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGY. THE ACTIONS OF GOVERNMENTS IN RESPONSE TO CURRENT PROBLEMS MUST SOON START TO DEMONSTRATE MORE EFFECTIVELY ANTICIPATORY AND

THE INADEQUACIES OF RESPONDING ONLY TO CRISES ARE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF GOVERNMENTS BY A MORE RESPONSIVE, BETTER INFORMED SOCIETY CAPABLE OF CONFRON-TING GOVERNMENTS EFFECTIVELY. THIS RAISES THE SPECTRE FOR THE FUTURE OF 'STALEMATE' SITUATIONS WHERE ACTION IS IMPOSSIBLE. THEREFORE, A CATALYST IS NEEDED TO PROVIDE FOR PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC DEBATE ON THESE ISSUES WITHIN THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS. THE DISCUSSION OF BOTH THE RISKS AND THE BENEFITS OF POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION AS WELL AS POPULAR AND UNPOPULAR ACTIONS MUST BE IMPROVED. PLANNING UNITS MUST INVOLVE THE PUBLIC MORE EFFECTIVELY IN ESTABLISHING THE GOALS AND PRIORITIES FOR COUNTRIES. NEW PROCEDURES MUST BE CREATED TO IMPROVE THE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF GOVERNMENTAL DECISIONS AS WELL AS THE GOVERNMENT UNDERSTANDING OF PUBLIC CONCERNS.

V. METHODS FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION: THE SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL AND INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL OF THE WORLD COMMUNITY IS PREDOMINANTLY INSIDE THE OECD COUNTRIES. THE PAST PROCEDURE FOR THE SHARING OF THE SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF THIS POTENTIAL THROUGH COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAMMES IS NO LONGER ADEQUATE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF EITHER THE TECHNOLOGICAL INDUSTRIAL CONTENT

NOR THE SIZE OF THE NEW EFFORTS ENVISIONED. MINISTERS	5
ARE FACED WITH OPTIONS RANGING FROM OVERALL OECD W	IDE
UNCLASSIFIED	

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 03 OECD P 05774 02 OF 03 061646Z

UNCLASSIFIED

NNN

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 01 OECD P 05774 03 OF 03 061650Z

53

ACTION OES-05

INFO OCT-01 EUR-12 ISO-00 IO-10 EA-10 SS-15 SP-02 L-02

H-02 NSC-05 COME-00 EB-07 CIAE-00 DODE-00 INR-07

NSAE-00 PA-02 USIA-15 PRS-01 NSF-02 OMB-01 TRSE-00

FEAE-00 AGR-10 (ISO) $\rm W$

----- 055900

P 061616Z MAR 75 FM USMISSION OECD PARIS TO SECSTATE WASH DC PRIORITY 5770

UNCLAS SECTION 03 OF 03 OECD PARIS 05774

APPROACHES TO 'A LA CARTE' REGIONAL OR RESTRICTED COOPERATIVE EFFORTS. THE PROBLEMS OF RISK AND BENEFIT SHARING HAS BECOME MORE DOMINANT IN THIS NEW SITUATION WHERE THE TECHNOLOGY OF KEY IMPORTANCE IS IN THE HANDS OF INDUSTRY.

WHEN COOPERATION WITH NON-OECD COUNTRIES IS CONSIDERED, THE PROBLEMS OF IDENTIFYING AND ADAPTING THE TECHNIQUES FOR SHARING ARE SUBSTANTIAL. MINISTERS MUST CONSIDER NEW APPROACHES TO THE SHARING OF TECHNOLOGICAL RISKS AND BENEFITS, ESPECIALLY IN AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT PRIVATE INDUSTRY INVOLVEMENT. A REAPPRAISAL OF THE CRITERIA IS ALSO NEEDED WHICH RELATES

TO EXCHANGES WITH TECHNOLOGICALLY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

VI. A NEW VISIONOF NATURAL RESOURCES: THE MANAGEMENT OF RAW MATERIALS, THE ENVIRONMENT AND FOOD RESOURCES IS BECOMING MORE INTERDEPENDENT AND MORE IMPORTANT. THE ENERGY CRISIS HAS GIVEN VISIBLE EXAMPLES OF THESE FACTS. THE FORMULATION AND ADOPTION OF MID-AND LONG TERM POLICIES WITH RESPECT TO THESE CRITICAL AREAS ARE NEEDED AND CRITICAL. A "NEW VISION" OF NATURAL RESOURCES ENCOMPASSES A RECOGNITION OF THE UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 02 OECD P 05774 03 OF 03 061650Z

LIMITED RESOURCE ENDOWMENT OF THE WORLD, AS WELL AS THE COMPLEX SYSTEMATIC INTERACTION OF THE RESOURCE SYSTEM. A RESULT OF THIS "NEW VISION" IS A STRATEGIC VIEW WHICH DEMONSTRATES THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ELEMENTS IN THE FORMULATION OF POLICY. A SYSTEMATIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE LEVERAGE POINTS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE HOW AND WHERE GOVERNMENT ACTION WILL BE MOST EFFECTIVE. THE ASSESSMENT OF THESE LEVERAGE POINTS WILL GENERATE IMPERATIVES FOR GOVERNMENT R & D PROGRAMMES AND THE NEED FOR TECHNOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF INDUSTRY. THIS PROBLEM HAS BEEN EMERGING FOR YEARS AND THE TRENDS CAN BE CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED. ONLY TIMELY ACTION NOW CAN AVOID COSTLY AND RAPID READJUSTMENTS IN THE FORE-SEEABLE FUTURE."

TURNER

UNCLASSIFIED

NNN

Message Attributes

Automatic Decaptioning: X Capture Date: 01 JAN 1994 Channel Indicators: n/a

Current Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Concepts: MEETING AGENDA, MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

Control Number: n/a Copy: SINGLE Draft Date: 06 MAR 1975 Decaption Date: 01 JAN 1960 Decaption Note: Disposition Action: n/a Disposition Approved on Date: Disposition Authority: n/a Disposition Case Number: n/a

Disposition Case Number: n/a
Disposition Comment:
Disposition Date: 01 JAN 1960
Disposition Event:
Disposition History: n/a
Disposition Reason:
Disposition Remarks:

Document Number: 19750ECDP05774
Document Source: CORE
Document Unique ID: 00

Drafter: n/a Enclosure: n/a Executive Order: N/A Errors: N/A Film Number: D750079-0162

From: OECD PARIS Handling Restrictions: n/a

Image Path:

Legacy Key: link1975/newtext/t19750376/aaaacqps.tel Line Count: 309

Locator: TEXT ON-LINE, ON MICROFILM Office: ACTION OES Original Classification: UNCLASSIFIED Original Handling Restrictions: n/a Original Previous Classification: n/a Original Previous Handling Restrictions: n/a

Page Count: 6

Previous Channel Indicators: n/a
Previous Classification: n/a Previous Handling Restrictions: n/a Reference: n/a Review Action: RELEASED, APPROVED Review Authority: ShawDG

Review Comment: n/a Review Content Flags: Review Date: 09 JUN 2003

Review Event:

Review Exemptions: n/a
Review History: RELEASED <09 JUN 2003 by BalzMJ>; APPROVED <25 FEB 2004 by ShawDG>

Review Markings:

Margaret P. Grafeld Declassified/Released US Department of State EO Systematic Review 05 JÚL 2006

Review Media Identifier: Review Referrals: n/a Review Release Date: n/a Review Release Event: n/a **Review Transfer Date:** Review Withdrawn Fields: n/a

Secure: OPEN Status: NATIVE

Subject: PROPOSED MEETING OF OECD MINISTERS OF SCIENCE JUNE 24-25, 1975.

TAGS: TGEN, OECD To: STATE

Markings: Margaret P. Grafeld Declassified/Released US Department of State EO Systematic Review 05 JUL 2006